s repugnant to every principle of self- | best? According to such rule as it may While eager to appoint police boards for Republican cities, the Legislature was averse to appointing watchers at the polls. It manifested its contempt for the rights of minorities in its prompt rejection of the bill proposed by the Republicans giving Prohibitionists and Populists watchers at the polls. The Republicans conceived it to be due to our fellow-citizens who compose these small parties that they should have representatives at the polls to see that their interests were guarded and protected.
The suggestion was in the interest of free and fair elections; it was likewise in the Interest of fair play. No harm could have come to any one by the passage of the law, by its enactment an additional safeguard would have been thrown about the polis, The Republican party respects the rights of minorities everywhere and at all times; it asks for no rights for itself that it will not always concede to its adversaries, no matter how much in the minority they may It was in this patriotic spirit that its members in the Legislature sought the enactment of a law giving the Pronibitionists and Populists watchers at the polls. Could any party with honest designs fairly object to this? Were the Democrats alarmed lest the watchers of these parties should commit some frauds if admitted to the sacred inner circle of the polling precincts? No party with absolutely honest designs will object to being watched; it would rather invite the closest scrutiny. Among the madly foolish acts of the Legislature nothing surpassed the act respecting the judge and prosecuting attorney of the Fifth judicial circuit. The judge and prosecuting attorney were among the ablest and best in the State, and in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices they incurred some Democratic displeasure, but they were overwhelmingly sustained by the better element of both parties. Democrats thought the time was ripe to seize the offices of judge and prosecuting attorney, so they invoked the aid of the Legislature, and that august body proceeded in an unconstitutional manner to remove the Republican incumbents. At the time, the counties of Jefferson and Clark were separate judicial circuits; the county of Clark was Democratic and the county of Jefferson was reliably Republican, so the two counties were placed in one judicial circuit by the act in question, in the belief that there would be one less Republican

the Governor that it is not the courts that are under the jealous eye of the people. The chief menace is the greed for legisand executive power. Who does not recall Roby, of fragrant memory? How long and earnestly the peothe Chicago buccaneers who established their dominion at Roby. The Legislature became apologist for these enterprising gentlemen. It promptly passed such an omnibus bill as their attorneys inspired. It, too, received the executive signature. The press and the people demanded the suppression of Roby. The demand was repeated over and over again, but local Democratic authorities were slow to act; they seemed in league with the lawless elements that defied the State. Fortunately for the people, a Republican judge, able, and as courageous as able, pointed out to the Governor how he would employ the jurisdiction of his court to destroy the evil if he could receive executive support. And from that point, and by the action of this upright Republican judge, the disgrace of Roby was doomed. The destruction of this iniquity was secured, not by the Leg-

judge and prosecuting attorney thereafter.

Again the gerrymander was resorted to in

an attempt to steal a couple of offices,

and the act received the prompt approval

of the Democratic Governor. Against this

consummate outrage the good people of

Jefferson protested. They appealed to the

courts, and the Supreme Court unanimous-

ly held that the act was unconstitutional

and void. Be it remembered that it was a

Democratic court that thus interpreted its

great power to prevent the accomplish-

ment of this scheme of injustice to which

a, Democratic Legislature and Governor

had committed themselves. Let us remind

islature, but in spite of it. These are a few of the trophies of the last Democratic Legislature. The record of the Legislature is now a part of the enduring history of the State; it will awaken no sentiment of pride in the future—discredited by Republicans and the better element of the Democratic party alike.

Upon its adjournment the Sentinel, which neither power could away nor threats neither power could awe nor threats swerve from its purpose, said:

"And yet it has not been an altogether useless body. It may well serve as a frightful example to future legislatures. It began its session with every opportunity for making a record that would be a credit to the members and a source of strength to the Democratic party. Its opportunities have been frittered away and the party wil find the record a load instead of a sup-port. * The failure of the Legislature of 1893 furnishes a most excellent study for the student of governmental science. * We have repeatedly called the attention of the legislators to the records made by the preceding legislatures and urged them to take up and push to a conclusion some work of importance. If they have done so we have as yet been unable

to identify the bill." These are the words of truth and soberness. They record the high-water mark of legislative venality and impotency in the State of Indiana. We shall never see its like again. The people's assembly should be devoted to the interests of the whole people. Favoritism has no place there; ex-travagance should be unknown there. The only inspiration should be the highest and

best good of the entire Stafe. Smash the gerrymander and the folly of the last Legislature cannot be repeated. So long as the people are enthralled by an unjust apportionment so long will they smart under a load of vicious and ill considered legislation. The people are proud of the age and patriotism. They stood for economy and conservatism. They turned the search lights of investigation upon the injustice, the extravagance and the wrong in the management of some of the State institutions. If they could have written the legislation of 1893 it would not have been written, as it was written, in dishonor. THE GERRYMANDER.

The supreme right of the majority in this country is to frame the laws and execute them has been asserted by the sword, from Lexington to Appomattox. There is nowhere a suggestion in our organic laws that less than a majority shall govern. rule. We have no hospitality for titled or privileged classes; and no minority, however wise, shall hold within its keeping the fortunes of this State or the destiny of the Republic. A minority may for a time, by fraud and deception, sieze and hold the places of power, but sooner or later the majority will assert its supremacy. Above and beyond all questions of property is the right of the exercise of the elective franchise. Every American who is worthy to enjoy it holds the ballot as the best of his political inheritances, and he will

allow no abridgment of it. Many devices have been conceived for thwarting the will of the majority; the shotgun and the tissue ballot have played their devilish parts in the States of the South; the forger and the ballot-box stuffer have plied their trade in many cities of the North, and all to promote the fortunes of Democracy. Bad as are these methods of cheating the poular will, they are honest and praiseworthy compared with the gerrymander. If Mississippi has been disgraced by the shotgun, indiana is compelled to bow in shame because of the gerrymander. Of all schemes that have been invented and practiced to defeat the will of the people the gerrymander is the most insidious, the most effective and the most difficult to destroy. For years the Demo-cratic party has held control of the Legislature and has controlled the congressional delegation, by legislative and congressional gerrymanders, in bold defiance of the rights of the people; and in the face of this generally recognized fact many good people have refused to raise a hand in What has become of the conscience of the people that this recognized wrong is permitted to continue? Is there no redress? If there remains in us a sense of justice, if all patriotism has not died out of our hearts, we will not rest until we have killed the gerrymander and every voter is in the possession of an equal voice in the election of legislators. We insist that the gerrymander is unconstitutional; the Democrats maintain that it is Let us see what the Constitution of Indiana provides. Section 2, Article 4, says: The Senate shall not exceed fifty nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and that they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the State may, from

time to time, be divided." Section 4 of the same article provides: "The General Assembly shall, at its secend session after the adoption of this Constitution, and every six years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one yars."

Section 5 provides: "The number of Serators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of male inhabitants above twenty-one years

of age in each These provisions are distinct and clear, They were made to accomplish a specific, wholesome purpose. It was intended that the Legislature, which was the creature of the Constitution, should be constituted in such manner that the people of the State should have just representation therein. It was the intention of the wise founders of the Constitution that he inequality that might arise from the unof the State from time to time should be removed by a new enumeration and reapportionment each six years. The English language could not be employed to make clearer and more emphatic the purpose of

regard wisest? In such manner as its whim and caprice may direct? Most emphatically, no! No greater subject was committed to legislative action. All other powers con-

ferred by the Constitution combined were not so important as this, for it affected the legislative body itself, the very foun-tain-head of all legislation. The Constitution which breathed into the Legislature the breath of life had the power, o course, to define and limit its powers, and with respect to no subject did it more carefully guard and limit the functions of the Legislature than it did in Article respecting the enumeration and apportion-ment for legislative purposes. REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The Republican party holds that the Constitution is the supreme authority, and that an apportionment made in disregard of these clear and positive provisions is wholly unconstitutional and void, and may be so declared by the courts, which, under the law, has the right and the power, nay more, it is their bounden duty, to declare acts of the Legislature, no matter upon what subject, unconstitutional and void if they infringe upon the plain terms of the Constitution. The Democratic party holds that the Legislature is supreme and has unrestricted power over apportionments; in short, that in apportioning the State, it exercises political functions that are not the subject of judicial consideration. No matter how great the injustice of a gerrymander may be; no matter how flagrantly counties and districts are grouped to accomplish unfair partisan advantage; no matter how much the apportionment may shock the conscience of the people, Democracy holds that no relief can be afforded by the courts. Until with-in a few years our people felt that there was no escape from the gerrymander except through the ballot-box; they had long appealed to it for relief, but the districts were so gerrymandered that their appeal was abortive. It sounded very well for our Democratic friends to say: "If the gerrymander is wrong correct it at the polls." But they know that they were reasonably safe in knew that they were reasonably safe in this, for nothing short of a political revo-lution could overthrow their ill-gotten, unfair majority in the Legislature, and until that was overcome the wrong could not be corrected. Smarting under the injustice that had been done them, our people invoked the power of the courts and asked them to determine whether the Constitution of Indiana was yet the supreme law of the State and whether the elective franchise could be stolen from the people by the Legislature. Our own great Supreme Court, in January, 1892, vindicated its claim to popular confi-dence by holding that the Legislature is not superior to the Constitution and that the gerrymanders are unconstitutional and void. No decision in recent years so arrested the attention of our people or met with such general commendation, irrespective of party lines. In the course of its opinion respecting the gerrymander of 1891, the Su-

"It is admitted that under the apportionment for legislative purposes as fixed by this act forty-three counties of the State are formed in twenty-two districts, to each of which one Senator is apportioned. Eleven of these districts, composed of twenty-three countles, contain by the enumeration of 1889 148,496 male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, while the other eleven, composed of twenty counties, contain only 99,609 such inhabitants. It is thus shown that in a voting population of 248,105 there is a difference in favor of eleven districts, as against the other eleven named, of 48,-887. We must take notice of the geography of the State as well as of the enumeration of 1889, taken pursuant to law, and, with such notice, we doubt whether any one can be found so bold as to maintain that this apportionment approximates equality or that equality cannot be much more nearly

attained." The facts which are presented so vividly by the court have never been challenged. They show that districts have been so grouped that 148,496 votes are required to elect eleven Senators in eleven districts, while only 99,609 votes are necessary to elect an equal number in eleven others. What supreme necessity was there which required eleven districts to east 50 per cent. more votes than the other eleven in electing an equal number of Senators? The insatiable greed of the Democratic party dictated this inequality. It was done to give it an unfair advantage at the expense of the Republicans. It was done knowingly, wickedly. It would, indeed, be a bold man who would undertake to maintain that such an apportionment approximates equality. Nor will any one undertake to justify it on any hon-

Draw a line across the State south of Marion county. South of it there lies an empire. A great, rich and prosperous peo-ple live between it and the Ohio river. Within this territory there are twenty-four Democratic and eighteen Republican countles; there are over ninety thousand Republican votes; there are nineteen sena-torial districts. How many of the Senators from these districts bear the commission of the Republican party? Ten? No. Six? No. As many as five? No. One, and only one stands as the representative of the Republican party in the nineteen sena-torial districts; Democracy holds eighteen of the senatorial seats, and arrogantly snaps its fingers in the face of the people and challenges their sovereignty. FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

It should be borne in mind that until the last election the entire senatorial delegation from the nineteen districts was solidly Democratic. What a tribute to the commanding genius of the authors of the gerrymander! Is there an authentic case where the disfranchisement of voters is more complete? This is not the work of chance; it is the fruit of cunning design; and is at once an open violation of the Constitution and in conflict with the plainest principles of common honesty. Can such injustice continue? The Supreme Court points out further instances of un-"It further appears that the countles of

Brown and Clark are each contained in two separate senatorial districts. Brown county is in the senatorial district composed of the counties of Brown, Monroe and Bartholomew. It is also in the senatorial district composed of the counties of Brown, Morgan and Johnson. Clark county is in the senatorial district composed The Republic and the State are founded of the countles of Clark, Scott and Jenupon the doctrine that the majority shall nings. It is also in the senatorial district Jefferson. The number of male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years in Brown county, as shown by the enumeration of 1889, is only 2,332, while the number of such inhabitants in Clark county, as shown by the same enumeration, is only 7,304. The senatorial unit, or the number required to entitle a district to one Senator, under the law, is 11,020. Brown county, under the apportionment as fixed by the law, with a voting population of 8,683 less than the senatorial unit, votes for two Senators, while Clark county, with a voting population of 3,716 less than a unit, does the same thing. Many other counties in the State, with four times the voting population contained in Brown county, vote for only one. In our opinion, under the constitutional provisions above referred to, requiring equality in representation, no scheme for senatorial districts could be devised in which a county with a population no larger than that contained in Brown county could legally be entitled to vote for two Senators. When a county of that size has been assigned to a senatorial district, and given a voice in the election of one Senator, it ceases, in our opinion, to be a factor in any legitimate scheme of apportionment for senatorial purposes." Why is Brown county given such distinguished consideration by the Democratic

Legislature? Why is it permitted to vote in two senatorial districts? Are its people more intelligent or mone patriotic? They are neither; they are simply more Demoeratic. An inspection of the election returns shows that it is given this unfair privilege, because its vote is overwhelmingly and reliably Democratic, and may be counted upon to make two sure Democratic Senators. The command of the Constitution did not shape these districts; they were created by the Democracy and for the Democ-

Clark county was put into two senatorial districts because it was also regarded as certain to secure and hold two Democratic Senators. Listen to the dispassionate words

of the Supreme Court again: "If Brown county, with its small population, may be included in two senatorial districts, it may be included in four, and thus given a voice in the selection of four Senators. The same is true of Clark county. With a large number of other counties in the State, containing a much larger population, restricted to a vote for one Senator only, this cannot be said to be equality. ble, is found in the creation of one of the Representative districts, and I again employ the language of the Supreme Court: "Under this law the unit for a Representative is 5,510. Jay county, as shown by the enumeration of 1889, has 5,823 male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years. It is denied a separate Representative. tled to a separate Representative, and it was not within the power of the General Assembly to deprive it of such a Repre-

sentative. Is there mortal man who can challenge the truth of this? Was this denial of a Representative to Jay county due to accident or oversight? No crime was ever more deliberately premeditated and planned. The motive is manifest. Jay county was Republican and would send a Republican Representative to the Legislature, so Jay was attached to Blackford and Adams countles to insure a Democratic Representative. Shame upon such disfranchisement! The authors of such injustice call themselves the Constitution to secure equality of rephonorable men! They say the courts cannot them no longer an actuality, to be enjoyed minimum of cost, and resentation. How is it to be secured? In cure this wrong; that Jay county, if she upon an equality with others. Suffrage thousands of dollars upon an equality is the right to breathe pockets of the people.

box and elect a Representative who will without the air; the sacred privilege of ridcorrect it. Bear in mind the fact that Blackford and Adams had a combined Democratic plurality of some seventeen hundred votes, and calculate, if you will, what chances the Republicans of Jay will have in securing justice at the polls with their less than one hundred Republican plurality. If the depth and meaning of this outrage is once appreciated by the people of Indiana their blood will burn with indignation and the wrong will be undone. Jay county is helpless; the people of the State are all potential; shall they be less just than they are powerful? Let the men who passed this law and the Governor who approved it boast no more of allegiance to an honest ballot until they wipe this disgrace from the statute books. The men who disfranchised Jay county and refuse relief do not know what an honest ballot means. The Supreme Court points out other instances of injustice which the people should

not forget: "The three Representative districts composed, respectively, of the counties of Clinton, Tipton and Madison, the counties of Floyd, Harrison and Crawford and of the counties of Putnam, Clay and Montgomery cannot be sustained. Each of the counties of Tipton, Harrison and Putnam has less than the unit of representation and each is given a separate Representative. They were not entitled to further consideration or representation.

By this apportionment they were each given the right to vote for two Representatives-one joint with other counties and one separately. Why a different rule than applied to Jay? Why were each of these three counties, having less than the Representative unit, given separate Representatives, and Jay county, having more than the Representative unit, given no separate Representative? Tipton, Harrison and Putnam counties were Democratic and Jay county was Republican. And in the face of this open, shameless fraud the Democratic platform points to its devotion to an honest ballot. Consummate hypocracy! Bear in mind the words of Abraham Lincoln: "You can fool all the people part of the time, some of them all of the time, but you cannot fool all of them all of the time." People may be deceived by such professions of Democracy for a time, but they will

sooner or later face the truth. RELIEF THROUGH THE COURTS. There are many other counties which were unfairly apportioned, but enough have been already mentioned to disclose the hideous character of the gerrymander. It may be observed generally that when the apportionment of 1891 was made the Republican and Democratic parties had nearly an equal number of votes, and by any fair apportionment they would have had nearly an equal number of Senators and Representatives. But under the gerrymander there were ninety-eight Democrats and fifty-two Republicans, a disparity that

forcibly tells its own story. It is reassuring to the friends of political ing war on Democratic gerrymanders in other States; and that there are courts in other States as well as in our own State that have held the gerrymander unconstitutional. Soon as the Democratic party secured control of the Legislature of Wisconsin it instinctively proceeded to gerryman-der the State. In 1892 the Supreme Court of the State held that the apportionment act was passed by the Legislature in the exercise of its legislative, and not its political power; and its constitutionality is subject to judicial inquiry, and the gerry-mander was overthrown. Be it said to the bonor of the judiciary that this doctrine was announced and this righteous judg-ment rendered by Republican and Democratic judges without dissent. So long as the great judicial tribunals of the country are unswerved by political bias, the rights of the citizens and the foundations of the Republic are secure. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin gave the first encouragement and hope to the people who had beaggressiveness of the gerrymander and who had almost despaired of relief. The court recalled the great argument of Webster in which he analyzed the general features of our political system, and it is well for us not to forget them. "The people," said he, "are the source of all political power. They are sovereign, and the right to choose a representative is every man's portion of sovereign power; it must be guarded and protected against force and fraud." I wish every Democratic voter in Indiana to thoughtfully consider the wholesome views of the Democratic Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Said the court: "It is fit to observe that perversions of

the constitutional rules of apportionment, designed to secure a fair and just representation, manifestly tend to, and if unrestrained may, in time, work the destruction and overthrow of the system of popular representative government itself. It is to no purpose to say that if the power of representation by a wrongful and illegal apportionment has been put in the hands of the minority whereby they are able to perpetuate their ascendency and power, there is, as was contended in argument, an adequate and appropriate remedy for such wrongs at the ballot box." Let us recall the heroic fight the Republicans of Michigan recently made against a Democratic gerrymander. And above all, let us not forget that the Supreme Court of that State, composed of Republicans and Democrats, without division or dissent, held the gerrymander unconstitutional and void. Again did the court increase its claim to popular respect and confi-

The Supreme Court of Indiana having held the Democratic gerrymander unconstitutional and void, it became the duty of the Legislature of 1893 to apportion the State for legislative purposes in conformity with the fair and clear provisions of the Constitution, as constructed by the court. Many good, broad-minded, patriotic members of the Democratic party joined with the Republicans in the hope that an honest apportionment would be made. But the dominating element in the party resolved to repudiate the wise conclusions of the Supreme Court and to stand by the gerrymander. The Governor was among the leaders in the rebellion against the court. The force of his office and name he threw against it. Though not recognized as being especially skilled in the construction of the law, he took occasion in his inaugural address to the Legislature to

The duty and power of apportioning Senators and Representatives among the several counties of the State is conferred by our Constitution upon the General Asthe State government is given any part or share in this function. The Legislature, five-sixths of which is chosen every two years, directly by popular vote, is nearer the people than any other department, and is, therefore, properly charged with the performance of this duty. The people view with great jealous" any attempt made by the courts to encroach upon a province so peculiarly within the scope of legislative action. And he further declared that such legislation of our State ought not to be "Imperiled or disturbed by an alleged judicial construction." When the court and the Governor differ on a question of constitutinal law, the people will have a leaning to the court. The Supreme Court of Indiana has, in the main, been composed of men of probity and profound learning, and not for one moment have the people lost confidence in it; to it they feel that they can successfully appeal when the Legislature and executive departments invade their rights. It is the legislative, and not the judicial department of Indiana, that has fallen into emphatic disfavor with the

What legislation, pray, was imperiled "by an alleged judicial construction?" The Democratic gerrymander! A masterpiece of injustice! The Supreme Court must not lay unifoly hands upon it! By what constitutional warrant does the executive step in between the judicial and legislative departments? By what right does he become judicial censor? The conjunction of the executive and legislative departments to repudiate the decisions of the Supreme Court and to protect and perpetuate a gerrymander in the interest of the executive and the Legislature may well fill the people with alarm. The motive of this alliance was abundantly manifested during the session of the Legislature-a session that was characterized by numberless acts that were a disgrace to the State.

THE WRONG REPEATED.

The Legislature was in doubt whether to entirely ignore the decision of the court. as the Governor advised, or make some feint at recognition. This doubt was resolved in favor of passing a new apportionment act; this was mere acting; there was no honesty or sincerity in it; for the new law was the substantial re-enactment A more flagrant act of injustice, if possi- of the old law, with all its chief vices and imperfections. Brown county was left to enjoy only one senatorial district, but the act is the same act of disfranchisement. Before it became a law it received the cheerful and cordial approval of the Governor. By his approval it went upon the statute books, disfranchising thousands of voters and to pollute the laws of our * * Jay county, having more than the State. But a few days ago this same lead-Representative unit, was, we think, enti- er of Democracy said: "It was the Damocratic party, appreciating the highest responsibility of citizenship, the sacred privilege of suffrage, guarded the liberality of "The sacred privilege of the ballot," etc. suffrage" forscoth! The author or the abetter of the gerrymander mocks suffrage! He profanes the sacred name, indeed, by such hollow sentiments. His high character gave promise of better things. Hundreds, yes, thousands of Republicans who are disfranchised by the Democratic party in Jay county, and many other counties, know what "the sacred privilege of suffrage" is; they dared all and suffered all for it from Bull Run to Appomattox. Under the gerrymander in Indiana it is to them no longer an actuality, to be enjoyed

ing without the horse. The love of power in our Democratic friends was overmastering, and all sense of fair play in the managors of the party was dead, otherwise the Supreme Court would not have been ignored by the re-enactment of the gerrymander. The managers assumed that the people could never be aroused to a sense of the enormity of their crime, and they would hold by might what they could not hold by right. I have characterized the gerrymander as unfair, as dishonest; it contaminates the laws of the State. In all that I have said I have the support, I believe, of every generous-minded, honest Democrat in Indiana.

The Sentinel is steadfast in its advocacy of Democratic heresies, yet with commendable courage it denounces wrong in its par-Only a few days ago it said: "Why does not some convention say something nice about McHugh's little election law Why is not some one proud of the last apportionment law? Simply because they are not honest, and everybody knows it." This is a strong indictment by a brave paper, and is one of the most promising signs of the ultimate overthrow of the gerrymander in Indiana. Being confessedly dishonest, why did a Democratic Legislature enact it? And why did a Democratic Governor approve it? It is not the Su-preme Court, my friends, that should be viewed with suspicion, but the unholy alliance between the executive and the legis-lative departments in the enactment of this dishonest apportionment.

The Democratic convention approved the gerrymander, for silence at this time, in the face of all the admitted and known facts, is approval. This means that there is no possible relief from this commanding disgrace except through the Republican party, which stands everlastingly and unalterably committed to the enactment of a fair and honest apportionment. There is no more important question be-fore us to-day. The gerrymander strikes at the very foundtion of our government It is lawlessness acting under the form of law. The time is ripe to teach a higher respect for the law. Let Governors and leg-

islators set the example of a ready submission to it. The question is not one involving mere abstract principles of right, but it bears a serious and practical aspect. Every tax-payer is interested in having his taxes imposed by a lawful legislative body, one chosen by all the people. His property, his liberty should not be endangered by the acts of an illegal, reckless Assembly, gathered under the protection of a gerryman-der. The Legislature should, in the highest

and best sense, be the people's assembly.

CONGRESSIONAL GERRYMANDER.

Democratic legislatures have gerrymandered congressional districts so that the Democratic party has had for years a grossly unfair preponderance in the congressional delegation. During the weary struggle over the tariff, during the vicious assault that has been made upon the inequality that Republicans have been mak- dustries of the country, the Republicans, representing substantially as many votes as the Democrats, have had two representatives, while their adversaries have had eleven in the national Congress. Is this a fair proportion? If there are eleven Democrats to two Republicans in Indiana this representation is fair; otherwise it is not. The congressional gerrymander of 1891 was intended to give the Republicans three representatives and the Democrats ten. The grouping of counties into congressional districts was done with the undisguised purpose of giving the Democrats a grossly unfair excess of representation. By virtue of this fraud the honest sentiment of the people of this State, with respect to the great economical questions in debate at Washington, has not been fairly represented. It is of the utmost importance that the people take this matter under the most thoughtful consideration. We are to meet in the halls of Congress great and vital questions in the immediate future. Upon their proper settlement much of our prosperity and happiness will depend; every voter should be fairly represented to the end that a just settlement may be made. We want members of Congress who will stand for a sound currency, for a just pension policy, and for a wise discriminating tariff that shall build up, not tear down. In the presence of the two gerrymanders let us appeal to that large sentiment in the Democratic party who love justice and fair play. I believe if they fully realize the full measure and meaning of the gerrymander they will unite with us to strike it down. No elector who is honest, who is patriotic, who loves justice, will refuse to do all in his power to insure to every elector the right to vote his political sentiments under such laws as will give to his vote full and equal force with every other vote. The gerrymander is born of dishonesty. No honest hand ever knowingly drafted a gerrymander; no patriot ever knowingly voted for one. A gerrymander is the consummate blot upon the State. The authors of it should be held up to public execration.
At this late date it should not be neces-

sary to appeal for an opportunity to exercise the elective franchise under conditions securing equality. All devices and schemes for defeating the people's will are alike infamous and wrong; and that the people do not rise in their might and drive out of power those who are guilty of alding any scheme for restricting our suffrage shows how far the public conscience has been dulled. People who would not take the hand of a tally-sheet forger will applaud one who will vote for a gerrymander, and will advance him in power as though he were a wise and generous benefactor. What is the difference between the two? The former defeats the will of the people by re-tail and the latter by wholesale. Each practices an art whereby to disfranchise a part of his fellow-men; each robs his neighbor of his most sacred right, the right to an e ual voice in public affairs. Each is guilty of violating the law; but unfortunately the criminal processes can reach but one of the offenders—the one guilty of the

Let us tell the story of the outrage from every stump in Indiana; let the great editors thunder it from their sanctums until the people are aroused to a full consciousness of the injustice and arise in their majesty and power and overthrow the party that is the author of the wrong. BIPARTISAN BOARDS.

Among other things, the Republican party demands that the great penal and benevodent institutions of the State shall be placed under nonpartisan control. It stands unalterably committed to the proposition that these institutions shall be forever taken from the direct control of every political organization and placed where their management cannot be made a part of the machinery to advance the interests of any political party. The great charitable institutions should be placed beyond the clutch of all designing political time-servers. They are dedicated to the most exalted purposes of the State, and the willing contributions of our citizens should be honestly, faithfully and economically devoted to their support. Not a dollar should be diverted from this sacred purpose. There is no place here to reward party "heelers" for services rendered; the "faithful" should find no place beneath the roof of the benevolent institutions of the State to slack their thirst for place. The Democratic and Republican parties hold widely divergent views on this question. The former refuses to take a step in advance; it insists on holding within its grasp all the power and patronage which these institutions of the State afford. The Republicans protest against this, but they do not ask that they be put into control instead of the Democratic party; they unselfishly and patriotically insist that neither party shall be given supreme control. What better method can be devised for attaining the best and highest results than by placing these important interests in the hands of the best men and women of both parties; men and women who would know allegiance to neither party in the discharge of their sacred trust; men and women chosen for their well-known and approved honesty, philanthropy, ability and zeal in the cause of the afflicted and unfortunate of our fellow-men. God grant that the great Republican party shall never sink so low nor become so debased nor be driven to such extremity that it shall desire to prostitute the vast charitable and correctional institutions to the promotion of its power in the State of Indiana.

The Democratic convention congratulates the people upon the State Board of Charities whah it has given the State. This hoard was the creation of both parties; there was no party division in its creation. It will be borne in mind that the board is nonpartisan and that it has done much good and is capable of doing more. Why? Because of the high character of the members, their devotion to charitable interests and their division between the political parties. They owe neither time nor duty to any party. Their powers are supervisory The existence and history of this board is an instructive lesson as to what would be accomplished by nonpartisan boards. If a nonpartisan board possessing supervisory power merely can accomplish so much, how much more good similar boards would accomplish if clothed with full authority over the several institutions. This question is a vital, living one, and will not down until nonpartisan boards are created with power to control and manage the penal and benevolent institutions. Why? Because nonpartisan control means that forevermore places in State institutions shall not be scattered among the victorious legions of political parties as the reward for supposed party services; contracts will not be awarded to friends and favorites regardless of cost to the State; economies can be introduced and enforced in all departments; at all times and under all administrations the highest and best results in the care of the unfortunate wards of the State will be insured; and in the fewest possible words it may be said with confidence that the best results will be accomplished at a minimum of cost, and in the end countless thousands of dollars will be saved to the

EURA WENT IN 2:183-4

THE WALKILL MARE BROKE THE TRACK RECORD AT LAFAYETTE.

Dr. Hale Paced in 2:17 3-4 at Kokomo, Lowering the Howard County Record-Shelbyville Trot Finished.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 8 .- The Tippecanoe county fair closed this evening. The races to-day resulted: Half-mile run; purse, \$100. Aire first,

Flora C. second, Ben-Hur third, Levering fourth. Flora was sick and the final heat was not run. Time-:52 and :51%. 2:20 trot; purse, \$200. Pearl Winship...... 4

was the fastest mile ever made on this track. 2:30 pace; purse, \$250. John T., gr. g., by Harry B 1 Daisy C 4 2 Prince Hal.....2 Hal Williams...... 4 4

Shelbyville Races. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8 .- Fifteen thousand watched the races here to-day.

2:40 trot; purse, \$120 (concluded.) Anderson 3 4 1 2 1 Mad River.....2 Free-for-all pace; purse, \$200. Johnnie B., by Washburne....3 Harry Wood......1

Summaries:

2:30 trot; purse, \$150. Fred Wilkes, by Bourbon Free-for-all run; purse \$75. Atlanta first, Boston, jr. second, Peacock third, Boston Bell fourth. Best time, 1:53%.

Rain Stopped the Sport. DETROIT, Sept. 8.-Two unfinished events were decided at the Windsor Driving Park this afternoon, but a hard rain

stopped the sport. The second division of the 2:30 trot will be raced on Monday. The track was heavy and the attendance small. 2:30 trot; purse, \$500 (unfinished Friday.) Autrain won second, fourth and fifth heats in 2:21%, 2:23 and 2:28%. Saranac won first and third heats in 2:25% and 2:33. Major Eddy, Rosa D., Laundry Girl, Epitann and Princeno also started.

2:10 pace or trot; purse, \$500 (unfinished Friday.) Clayhontas won in straight heats in 2:13½, 2:13 and 2:15. Wilkie Knox and Dr. M. also started. Pocahontas Prince was distanced in the first heat yes-Last Day's Races in Pike County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PETERSBURG, Ind., Sept. 8 .- Two thou-

sand people witnessed the racing at the Pike county fair yesterday. Results: Petoka Boy4 St. Justian3 4 5 5 Antonio 4 3 Time—2:38, 2:39, 2:40, 2:41, 2:39, 2:40. Free-for-all pace. Walter D1 Nettie Gibson3 Time-2:20, 2:21, 2:26, 2:25, 2:22

Danville, Ill., Trots. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. &-The races at the Danville fair were finished to-day. On account of rains the track was heavy and the time slow. Results:

2:40 trot; purse, \$150. Fred White first, Laing Hannan second, Belle More third. Time—2:41½, 2:41, 2:40½, 2:44, 2:37½, 2:39. 2:35 pace; purse, \$150. Jack Hale first, Bichloride second, McKenzie third. Time— 1:35, 2:39, 2:39, 2:33. Half-mile run. Snowball first, Mose Solomon second, Volcolize third: Time, :53 3-5.
Free-for-all pace; purse, \$150. Billy J.
first, Lucky Boy second. Time-2:23, 2:22½,

Dr. Hale Lowered Track Record. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 8 .- Dr. Hale lowered the track record in the pacing class the closing day of the fair, going in 2:17%. Bartholomew Wilkes won the 2:40 trot; best time, 2:39. Summaries: Pacing; purse, \$250.

Alvin Swift...... 2 Rhetla Boy.....4 Prince Elwood.....2

Orange Chief Trots in 2:17 1-4. BALTIMORE, Sept. 8 .- The sixth annual meeting of the Trotting Horse-breeders' Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia closed to-day. Results: The 2:40 Trot-Louis Victor won; Charlie H. second, Mechanicsville third. Best time, Four-year-olds-Myrtle Boy won; Bion second, Lulia O. third. Best time, 2:251/2.

all Race for Stallions, Trotting Free-fo. Orange Chief won; Monocacy second. Best time, 2:17%. Directum at Charter Oak Park. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8 .- Directum.

the great race stallion, and the remainder of the string of horses owned by Orrin Hickok, have arrived at Charter Oak Park. The horse will be prepared there for the greatest race of his life on Sept. 24, at Mystic Park, Boston, with Arion, Kremlin. Nelson and Marquette. Mr. Hickok will be here to personally superintend the training of his horse. Fleetwood Races Postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 .- Bad weather pre-

vented the finish of the Grand Circuit trot-

ting races, which were postponed from yesterday on account of the darkness, and there will be another afternoon of the sport at Fleetwood on Monday.

Defeated Ida Pickwick for the Merchants' Stakes at Latonia.

REY EL SANTA ANITA WON.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 .- At Latonia, today, there were seven races and seventyturee starters out of eighty-nine entries. Bets were paid on the seventh race by candle light. Favorites won in four races. The attendance was 2,500. Summaries. First Race-Six furlongs. Ed Gartland, 5 to 1, first; Resplendent, 10 to 1, second; Signora third. Time, 1:151/2. Millboy, Revenue. Two Step, Eau Claire, Elizabeth S., Patria and Elizbert also ran as named. Second Race-One mile and fifty yards. Selina D., even, won; J. P. B., 8 to 5, second; Greenwich, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Eli, Giorianna, Tippecanoe, o'Clock, Pres Connolly, Dilion J. and Russell ran as named. Third Race-Seven furlongs. . Voorhees, even, won; Ruth V., 6 to 1, second; Scot-15 to 1, third. Time, 1:3046, Line, Graydon, Voucher, Dollie, Rathleen,

Georgetown Belle, Lida B., Velocity, Captain Tip and McCabe also ran as named. Fourth Race-The Merchants' stakes; for all ages; one mile. Rey El Santa Anita, 7 to 2, won by half a length; Ida Pickwick, 1 to 2, second; Orinda, 12 to 1, third by a length. Time, 1:41%. Selika and Darevela Fifth Race-Five furlongs. Ellsworth, 2 to 1. won; Swifty, 15 to 1, second; Doctor, 8 to | a bitter dispute. The court will convene third. Time, 1:02%. Dominion, McInerny, The Princess, Eva L., Leonard B., Dante, Myrtle, Rossmore, Eliz, Addie Buchanan, Satsuma and Lexington Belle ran as named. Sixth Race-Six furlongs. Charley Wilson, 10 to 1. won; Henry Young, 6 to 5, second; Invercauld, 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Flore-

anna, Charity, Clara Bauer, Charmion, Dart and Myrtle also ran. Seventh Race-Six furlongs, Julia Arthur, 3 to 1, won; Islin, 8 to 1, second; Hazema, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Vernon, Tobin, Porthos, Prairie, Jack Bradley, Brady, John Nealis and Helen W. also ran.

Ramapo Won the Handicap. NEW YORK, Sept. 8 .- All during the racing at Gravesend to-day rain fell in torrents and the attendance was exceedingly light. The chief race on the card was the Oriental handicap, at a mile and a quarter, in which Ramapo, Hornpipe and Bassetlaw were the contenders, and that was | Journal office, and receive reward.

YOUNG SPIRITS,



follow good health. But all fail when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, contracted by the young through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose, or irritable

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A medical treatise written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases, sent securely sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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White or Grey Goat Skin Rugs, - \$2.00 Combination Goat Rugs, - -Sheepkskid Mats, - - - -

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To-night and throughout week. "PIQUE FOR PIQUE" and the laughable comedy in three acts, "FUN N A BOARDING HOUSE," Under management of Frederick Lorraine. Grand Open-Air Performance. Curtain at 8.30.

Miller's Grand Opera House Orchestra. ADMIS-ION. 25 cents

Fransfer tickets taken and given ot all Armstrong
Park cars from and to all parts of the city. Ample Every motor going to Park between 7:15 p. m. until 8:15 p m. will carry two extra care. Performances for next week 5th, 10th, 12th and 14th, as we alternate with "lampell

the order of favoritism. When the flag fell Ramapo dropped behind to let the others do the running, and it could be seen that while both were running he was only cantering, and when the time came he drew away and won in a common canter. Summaries:

First-Five furlongs. Louise filly, 3 to 1, won; Lobengula, 4 to 1, second; Phoebus, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Janet filly, Bright Phoebus, True Penny, Canterbury, Curious, April Fool, Tuscan, Buckrie and Second Race-One mile. Live Oak, 8 to 1, won; Buckrene, 2 to 5, second; Pochino, 5 to 1, third. Time. 1:451/4. Longdale, Terrapin and Dwight also ran. Third Race-Prospect handicap; six furlongs. Counter Tenor, 10 to 1, won; Dolabra, 4 to 1, second; Cromwell, 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. St. Veronica, Havoc, The Commoner and Flying Dutchman also

Fourth Race-Oriental handicap; mile and one-quarter. Ramano, 122 (Griffin), 3 to 5, won by a neck; Bassetlaw, 107 (J. Reagan), 12 to 1, second by three-sixteenths of a mile; Hornpipe, 9 to 5, third. Time, 2:12. Fifth Race-Five and a half furlongs. Black Jack, 100 to 1, won by a head; Gov. Sheehan, 30 to 1, second; Discount, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:10. Panway, Poor Jonathan, Marguerite, Canary Bird, Shadow, Trevelyan and My Gips also ran. Sixth Race-Five and a half furlongs. Wah Jim won; Old Dominion second Hazelhatch third. Time, 1:10. Lustre, Will Fonso, Gallatin and Billy S. also ran. Seventh Race-Mile and one-sixteenth, Dobbins, 6 to 5, won; Sandowne, 3 to 1,

also ran. Militia to Be Investigated.

second; Ingomar, 12 to 1, third. Time,

1:494. Illume, Prince Carl and Faraday

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 8 .- Governor Markham this afternoon appointed a milltary court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of the State militia in this city during the recent railway strike. At least company, it will be remembered, failed to obey orders when commanded to advance upon strikers which swarmed in and about the railway depot, and subsequently that company and two others were withdrawn from the field. The whole State militia has since been embroiled in in San Francisco on the 17th inst.

Labor Riot at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 8 -- A fight took place on Ray street, to-day, between union and nonunion 'longshoremen, mostly negroes. About one hundred shots were fired. Mark Cain, white, leader of the nonunion men, was shot in the head and is expected to die. A number of negroes received slight wounds. The nonunion men were going to work on the first cotton ship of the season when attacked. A large force of police arrived with Winchesters and escorted the nonunion men to the wharf, so that they could resume work.

Gold pendant pin; green enameled wreath set in pearls. Lost last night after 6 o'clock, on Alabama street, between New York and St. Clair streets, or on New York or St. Clair. Please return to A. F. Hall